

APPENDIX D

MAJOR PROGRAM EVALUATIONS COMPLETED IN FY 2004

GOAL I: PREVENT TERRORISM AND PROMOTE THE NATION'S SECURITY

FBI's Cyber Crime Program Effectiveness

The FBI's Cyber crime program leads law enforcement agencies investigating cyber attacks by foreign adversaries and terrorists. The Cyber crime program also works to prevent criminals, sexual predators, and others intent on malicious destruction from using the Internet and on-line services to steal from, defraud, and otherwise victimize citizens, businesses, and communities. From October 1, 2003 through January 31, 2004, the Organizational Program Evaluation and Analysis Unit (OPEAU) conducted a program evaluation of the FBI's Cyber Division to assess program effectiveness in meeting goals and intent. The specific programs evaluated were Computer Intrusions, Innocent Images, Intellectual Property Rights, and Internet Fraud. The study found that the establishment of a new FBI Division dedicated exclusively to Cyber crime in June 2002 was warranted given the increasing role that computers play in domestic crime, international crime, terrorism and hostile intelligence activity. The functional alignment established within the new division was deemed appropriate and logical, and the new division had written a clear and detailed strategic plan. Managers within the Cyber Division had developed valid program priorities and were carrying them out. In the program results area, performance measures and goals had been established, but OPEAU noted that there was still room for improvement in the development of quantifiable long-term goals.

GOAL III: ASSIST STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT OR REDUCE CRIME AND VIOLENCE

National Evaluation of Title V

Title V—Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, also known as Community Prevention Grants Program, support the implementation of collaborative and community-based delinquency prevention plans. The Office of Justice Program's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awards Title V discretionary grants to states and the states award the funds to qualified units of local government to implement delinquency prevention plans that meet their local needs. In 1998, OJJDP began a national evaluation of Title V's effectiveness. It evolved from the broad program description of Title V communities nationwide to increasingly detailed investigations of program implementation and outcomes in 11 participating study sites in 6 states. The evaluation assessed two aspects (1) the impact Title V has on community planning, service delivery, risk and protective factors, and juvenile problem behaviors and (2) the factors and activities that lead to an effective implementation of the Title V program model. The project ended in 2003 and a final report is now undergoing GPO editing. The findings suggest that certain factors at both the state and community levels help make a difference in effective delinquency prevention. The Title V national evaluation enables researchers and practitioners to learn not only what works in delinquency prevention, but also why it works. Ultimately, findings from the national evaluation helps OJJDP refine the Title V model and supplement the growing body of research on effective delinquency prevention strategies.

Civil Legal Assistance

The Office of Justice Program's Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program (formerly Civil Legal Assistance Program) supports legal assistance programs for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. An evaluation of the program is being conducted under the supervision of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The evaluation includes a thorough and descriptive analysis of the types of projects being supported and the legal problems addressed through program services. The study will also examine how LAV programs assess needs and how they conduct outreach to the program's clients. The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) plans to use the findings to inform program management and improve program development. For example, successful project strategies

will be disseminated to promote replication, and programmatic weaknesses will be addressed through training and technical assistance, program guidance, and/or grant monitoring. The evaluation has been completed and the final report is currently being reviewed.

Auto Theft Prevention; Watch Your Car Program

The Office of Justice Program's Watch Your Car (WYC) program is designed as a cooperative initiative among states, local governments, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The program provides decals for motor vehicle owners to voluntarily display on their vehicles to alert police that their vehicle is not normally driven in certain times and/or locations, and provides a database that is instantly accessible to law enforcement officers. The goal of the program is to enable investigations of auto theft before a stolen vehicle report is filed. An assessment of the WYC program was completed under NIJ's Analytic Support Program contract. The purpose of this study was to assess the WYC program. Motor vehicle theft incidents were compared across states with and without the WYC program. An analysis of motor theft incidents in WYC and Non-WYC states did not demonstrate a discernable effect of the WYC program on motor vehicle theft. The report also concludes that there is insufficient information available to conduct a definitive cost-benefit analysis.

GOAL IV: ENSURE THE FAIR AND EFFICIENT OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Impact of Federal Prison Industries (FPI) on Recidivism as a Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Performance Measure

Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI) is a critical component of the Bureau of Prisons' (BOP) efforts to prepare inmates to successfully reenter society. Based on prior research, FPI inmates are less likely to commit crimes and are more likely to be employed after release when compared to similar inmates who did not have FPI program experience. The FPI provides work opportunities for approximately 25% of the sentenced, medically able, higher security inmates, in order to reduce their likelihood of recidivating and to enhance prison safety. The Bureau of Prisons has begun, on an annual basis, assessing the impact of FPI on recidivism. So far, this study has been conducted for 15,406 FPI participants and an equal number of comparison subjects released between 1994 through 1998. Results indicate that inmates who participate in FPI are significantly less likely to recidivate. The following estimates provide the specific reduction in recidivism for these FPI inmates relative to comparable non-participating inmates: 27% - 1 year after release; 16% - 3 years after release; 12% - 5 years after release; and 17% - up to 8 years after release from prison. Recidivism is defined as a new arrest or return to prison for technical violation of supervision. While this study compared two groups of individuals, those who had FPI experience during this period of incarceration and those who did not, and was designed to control for a variety of factors that are associated with the propensity to recidivate, we were not able to match the two groups on all important factors. Specifically, many of the comparison group members may have had prior FPI experiences that make them similar to the inmates in the FPI group, or perhaps superior prior education or job experiences, thereby dampening the estimated relative reduction in recidivism attributable to the FPI experience.